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Valuable Protection Document.

A sixteen-page supplement, containing the old

and new tariff laws, comparisons of prices of

commodities and much other accurate and im-

portant tariff information, will be sent to sub-

scribers with the next issue of the Weekly Jour-

nal. A limited number of copies will be on sale

at the Journal counting-room. Price, 5 cents.

The document is one of great value, and should

have wide circulation.

As Mr. Cleveland and Governor Hill

appear to hold different views regarding

the tariff Major McKinley suggests a

joint debate between them to settle the

question for the Democracy.

The cable telegraph was more freely

used in the recent Italian affair than in

any international correspondence before.

The opinion seems to prevail in diplo-

matic circles that while it does very well

for an emergency it is not conducive to

that calmness and deliberation which

should characterize state correspond-

ence.

In December, when the Republicans

in the Senate resolved to take up the

federal elections bill, several Demo-

cratic Legislatures made haste to make

the threat that if it should become a

law they would not vote a cent to the

world's fair. The bill did not become

a law, but the Democratic Legislatures

of Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and

Texas have defeated propositions ap-

propriating moderate amounts.

One provision of the new shipping bill

requires that a certain per cent. of the

crews that man the vessels which carry

the ocean mails shall be native-born

Americans, and another provides that a

certain number of naval cadets shall be

taken on each vessel. This last clause

seems to have stirred up the naval spirit

in American youth, and many applica-

tions for appointments as cadets have

already been received. It looks now as

if the bill would prove a great promoter

of American seamanship as well as of

American shipping.

The report of the Bell Telephone

Company for 1890 shows an increase,

during the year, of 47,199 miles of wire,

of nearly eighteen thousand stations

and of 38,929 instruments. The total

earnings, during the year, were \$4,875,-

290, and the total expenses, \$1,505,872;

net earnings, \$3,369,418. The surplus

account, Dec. 31, 1889, was \$2,151,011,

which, added to the net earnings of 1890,

made \$5,020,420. The regular dividends

during the year were \$1,463,913, besides

an extra dividend of \$750,000. The sur-

plus account, Dec. 31, 1890, was \$2,151,-

011. This corporation seems to be in

fairly good condition, and the people of

Indiana would like to know why the last

Legislature reduced its taxes from 1 per

cent. on their gross receipts within the

State to one-fourth of 1 per cent., a re-

duction of 75 per cent. while the taxes

of the people were increased about 100

per cent.

SIGNOR NICOTERA is the name of the

Italian Cabinet minister who is credited

with having nagged the Premier into

his aggressive attitude towards the

United States. Nicotera is the present

Minister of the Interior, and seems to be

a demagogue of the most dangerous type.

In his younger days he was a Garibaldian

volunteer, and was charged with

financial vagaries while holding a position

of trust under Garibaldi. When he

entered politics it was as the representa-

tive of the rabble, and when he first be-

came a Cabinet minister, nearly fifteen

years ago, he was accused of being in

league with the Mafia society. Under

his protecting influence assassination

and brigandage became rife, and it was

openly hinted that the minister himself

shared in the ransom money exacted

from hostages. During his present min-

istry these rumors have been revived,

and he is still regarded by many as the

representative of the dangerous classes.

He is known to have used the Mafia on

more than one occasion for electioneer-

ing purposes, and his part in the recent

episode is likely to become an open scan-

dal in Italy. If the inside history of the

affair ever comes to light it will place

the Italian government in a very unen-

viable position.

LAST fall, when the Indianapolis News

was concentrating a large part of its

intellect upon efforts designed to mis-

represent the McKinley tariff act, it

turned its tearful eyes toward Chris-

tinas-tide and consoled to this effect:

"When the boy takes his little hoard of

money and goes out to purchase his

stock of raisins and figs, he will find

that he will get less of both because

the tax on raisins and figs has been in-

creased in the interest of the California

fruit-growers." As a matter of fact, the

prices of both those sweetmeats were no

dearer in December, 1890, than a year

earlier. But now the price of sugar is

nearly a third less than it was a week

ago because of the McKinley law, and ere long the boy and girl who delight in all the varieties of confectionery which fill the market should get a considerably larger package for a dime than a year ago. The News should make note of this, and, as the champion of free trade, should make haste to say: "The boy or girl should not be happy or hate the McKinley law less because they get considerably more candy for a dime than they did before April 1, because the pearl buttons on their spring garments will cost their parents 5 cents a gross more than they did before the McKinley robbery."

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

Dr. Wyeth, of New York, who formerly of the confederate army, has undertaken to mitigate the historic horrors of Andersonville, Belle Isle, Florence and other confederate war prisons by an attempt to prove that the confederate prisoners held in Northern prisons were the victims of the same neglectful and cruel treatment. If Dr. Wyeth were a considerate man he would not have undertaken this work of love to the few leaders or prominent officials in the confederate army who were responsible for the unutterable horrors of Andersonville and lesser prisons. The North has never held the Southern people responsible for those outrages. Men who realize the great difficulties attending the collection, quartering and feeding of a large body of men, and particularly of prisoners, know that such a work cannot be performed without more or less privation, sickness and loss of life. With much better facilities of transportation, with vastly greater capacity to furnish clothing and food than the government could command during the war, the collecting of 8,000 or 10,000 poorly-clad men, in winter, would now be attended with more or less suffering. Quarters could not be made which would be comfortable in a winter storm, and hospital and other service could not be made ample and comfortable in a day or a week. The only question which intelligent and sensible people will ask is: Did the officers of the United States do as well as they could under the circumstances? Were the confederate prisoners who came here in midwinter taken as good care of as was possible under the conditions? It is not questioned that they had shelter, and there is abundant testimony to prove that they were issued the same rations that were issued to federal soldiers in camp, and much better than were issued in the field. It is not denied that those prisoners were issued blankets, but it is complained that they were not the best, and that during very cold weather the men suffered because they had inadequate clothing and protection. One will fail to see why the federal authorities should be made responsible for the severe weather or the coming of prisoners from Donelson without blankets and clothing. Federal troops captured in a fort like Donelson would have had blankets; if rebel prisoners from such a place were living without blankets when captured, these eager accusers of the federal officers have not very good cause to complain because they did not furnish a pair of the best to each man as soon as they arrived, and furnish them quarters in plastered houses. All the testimony goes to show that the officers and surgeons in charge did their utmost to care properly for the prisoners—properly in a war sense—and that the officers to whom they reported furnished them with the necessities for which they made requisition; that there will not be found in the archives at Washington reports from medical inspectors who visited Indianapolis declaring that the prisoners were dying by hundreds from insufficient food and by disease that could be remedied by changes recommended, such as were found in the Davis archives. No federal officer, high in command, looked from the windows of his headquarters into a prisoners' camp where the men were half fed, practically without shelter, and half-naked in the winter season, as Jefferson Davis could, from his Capitol, look into the wretchedness of Belle Isle, for the reason that there was no such camp of prisoners in the North; none without shelter, none where the food was not the full ration of the federal soldier, except a short "me in the summer of 1864. If there is evidence that Davis ever lifted his hand to relieve the wretchedness of Belle Isle, within two miles of his residence in Richmond, which was notorious for two years, or of Andersonville, which was time and again brought to his notice in the summer and fall of 1864, there is no evidence of it.

It seems that Dr. Wyeth has determined to pursue this matter. So far as the federal officials are concerned and the Lincoln government, the Journal is gratified, because full investigation will prove the groundlessness of these rather fresh charges of cruel inattention to confederate prisoners and effectually dispose of a slander which might have found place in history fifty years hence. On the other hand, so far as the men in the Davis regime, who are known to be responsible for the outrages of Andersonville, Belle Isle, etc., are concerned, silence on the part of Dr. Wyeth were far wiser.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Throughout the North thousands of veterans of the late war for the Union met, last night, at the rooms and halls occupied by the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, to celebrate the silver anniversary of that organization.

Wherever they met last night, in city or at country cross-roads, in the large hall hung with pictures of departed leaders, or in the loft of the country store, they were animated by the same purpose and moved by the same thought and emotion. All looked backward more than a quarter of a century to the days when they stood in defense of a common country and for the government of their fathers. They talked of the past, and again they lived in the past. Indeed, with more of silver than of black or brown in their locks and beards, with little of the soldier in their carriage or movement, they may be said to have come to that period in life when for

men there is more in the past than in the future. Still, even for youth, they would not part with that past, with its glowing events and its precious memories. They met to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great national organization of the soldiers of the late war—the most extensive, most representative organization of ex-soldiers the world ever knew—an organization which, knowing neither military rank nor station, has embraced every great leader and the humblest drummer who could produce the only credential required—an honorable discharge. The organization has had its vicissitudes. For years after its novelty had passed off it did not hold its own; but eight years ago, when the veterans began to feel the need of organization, and the memories of the past and the growing burden of years gave to comradeship a greater value, the membership rapidly increased in all the States of the North. At this, its twenty-fifth anniversary, the Grand Army is in its zenith. It cannot retain its present membership many years; but its good work, its kindly deeds, its constant charities and its patriotic example will never be forgotten or cease to have far-reaching influence.

GERMANS AND GERMAN-AMERICANS.

A cablegram says it is stated that the German government has sent instructions to its minister to ascertain what, if any, guarantee of protection the American government gives to German subjects residing in the United States. The German government need not have the slightest anxiety about German subjects residing in this country. They are in no danger. The fact is there are very few "German subjects" in the United States. There is a vast number of American citizens of German birth, but there are very few Germans who still own or owe allegiance to the German government. There is a wide difference between German citizens and American citizens of German birth. The latter we have by the hundreds of thousands; the former are as scarce as white blackbirds. Of all European nationalities the Germans assimilate most easily and thoroughly with American ideas and institutions. They come here to stay and become citizens. Not one in fifty thousand of them comes with the idea of making money and returning to the old country. They are American citizens, body, heart and soul, from the moment they set foot on American soil, as ready to fight for the flag of their adopted country as they ever were for that of their native country. Native-born Americans who trace their ancestry to the Pilgrim fathers and the Mayflower are not more imbued with the spirit of patriotism and loyalty to American institutions than are the great bulk of German-born American citizens. One of their prime objects in coming to this country is to put off the old allegiance and put on the new, and as a general thing they do so as soon as possible. Germans do not come here to masquerade as American citizens and do business under the American flag until some emergency induces them to throw off their disguise and claim the protection of the German government. They are not constructed that way. They are in no danger of getting into trouble with the United States, but they would be very apt to help make trouble for any foreign government that did.

It is probable that in directing its minister to ascertain what, if any, guarantee of protection the United States offers to "German subjects" residing here the German government had two objects in view. First, it wished to make a show of asserting the old German claim of citizenship against all persons of German birth residing in the United States. Of course, this claim is among the obsolete and exploded things of the past, but it has not been so very long since it was seriously insisted on. It was a long time before European governments recognized the right of expatriation. The right of an individual to divest himself of his old citizenship and assume a new one was not in accordance with the European idea of perpetual allegiance. They were very slow to recognize the right, and some of them have not yet done so. Germany did so by treaty in 1868, yielding every point of the contention of the United States as to the right of expatriation and the effect of naturalization. And yet, every now and then, the German government makes a show of asserting the old doctrine of perpetual allegiance, as if it were still loath to admit, fully and unreservedly, the right of a German citizen to become an American citizen. The right is well established and cannot be successfully denied, yet the German government seems to find satisfaction in occasionally making a pretense of reviving the old doctrine. It is probable that the recent direction to the German minister to ascertain the condition of "German subjects residing in the United States" was intended as an exhibition of this obsolete authority. It amounts to nothing.

Another object may have been to discourage emigration by creating the idea in Germany that Germans are not safe in the United States. Populous as Germany is, it is beginning to feel the heavy drain of emigration in a lack of laborers in the agricultural districts, and it has become a matter of serious discussion how to put a stop to it. It is the emigration to the United States that hurts. Attempts have been made to divert German emigration from this country by encouraging colonies in Africa and South America, but with little effect. The government scheme of old-age and infirmity insurance, adopted a few years ago, has a provision intended to deter people from emigrating. Every one dependent on wages is compelled to contribute to the accumulation of a capital that will provide an annuity when he is no longer able to work, but the emigrant forfeits all that he puts into the fund, as well as the benefit of the sick and accident insurance. But in spite of these efforts the tide of emigration has continued to flow to our shores. From 1871 to 1888 the total emigration from Germany was 1,769,297 persons, and of these 1,618,816 came to the United States. If the

German government could succeed in disseminating the idea that this country is not a safe place for Germans it would have some effect in checking emigration. But the effort will not succeed. The German people are much too smart to be fooled in that way.

DEMOCRATIC and free-trade papers have recently found great satisfaction in commenting on an advertisement in a Boston paper offering to sell the buildings on a farm in Worcester county, Massachusetts, at less than half their cost and throw in the land for nothing. The advertisement was cited as proof of the failure of protection and the decay of agriculture in Massachusetts. The Worcester Spy replies to these comments by stating, first, that Worcester county has about 278,000 inhabitants, who are increasing in numbers and fairly prosperous; second, that its agricultural products exceed in value those of any except two or three counties in the United States. It adds:

Yet Worcester county has more waste lands than any two or three counties in the southern peninsula of Michigan, or than any half-dozen probably in Indiana, Illinois or Iowa. The best lands are not equal in fertility to the average soil of the prairie States. But it excels them all, not in the amount, but in the value of its products. Why? For the simple and sole reason that its farmers have markets at their doors for those products which, while they will not bear long transportation, are profitable if they can be sold near home. These are the fruits of the protective policy, by which it should be judged. The statisticians, not the politicians, furnish the evidence.

If free-traders can get any comfort out of this statement they are entitled to it.

LAST February the editors connected with the Farmers' Alliance in Kansas held a council in Hutchinson, and among other resolutions adopted was the following, referring to Union veterans in general and the Grand Army in particular:

Resolved, That we condemn the organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic, organized for the purpose of preying upon the United States treasury and thereby filching from the people, in the form of pensions, money not their due. We also condemn the membership of said organization for pressing upon and demanding of the people the right to hold office and be recognized as an active factor in the politics of the country. The right to vote we do not question; but their right to dictate or suggest political action and a political policy we denounce, and we, the Farmers' Alliance, do hereby pledge ourselves to resist such presumption on the part, generally, of the ex-Union soldier, but especially of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HARPER'S WEEKLY seems much disturbed over the political future, or perhaps its political future. It has attached itself to the Democratic party in the capacity of a free-trade mugwump, or, more strictly, it has attached itself to Mr. Cleveland, but it has the wisdom to see that the silver question is looming up, and that the adhesion of the Democratic party in Congress to free coinage has been such that the country cannot trust it on that subject unless in its next national platform it shall make a distinct disavowal of the heresy, since it has gone so far that silence will not do. It is very evident that the Weekly does not expect anything of the kind of the Democratic party; it seems to lack repose.

REV. S. L. CLARK, of Tennessee, is in the city in the interest of an academic school for the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Pullman district of Tennessee. This district includes ten counties, in which there is no high grade theological school. At Summertown, on the railroad, seventy miles southwest of Nashville, a Baptist church has given a campus of twenty acres, where a two-story building, thirty by sixty feet, has been erected, and the lower part completed, and a school has been maintained for two years. Prof. M. R. Barnes, a good teacher, has been holding the fort on a starvation salary. If this building could be completed, it is believed that at least one hundred students could be enrolled at the opening of next term. Five hundred dollars are needed to complete the building, \$500 to pay debts, and \$900 to supplement salaries. Mr. Clark bears indorsements from Bishop Joyce and other prominent Methodists. The amount needed is not large, and Indianapolis Methodists will doubtless contribute with characteristic generosity.

THE fact that Jefferson's birthday was celebrated by the free-traders and single-tax advocates in New York and in a few other places, April 2, causes the St. Louis Republic to remark:

Thomas Jefferson was not born on the 24 of April any more than George Washington was born on February 22. Every school-boy knows that George Washington was born on February 22, 1732, and every school-boy ought to know that Thomas Jefferson was born on April 13, 1743.

The difference is between the old and new styles, and according to the changes made by the old style, Washington's birthday is February 22 and Jefferson's April 13. But the Republic should note the difference between Washington and Jefferson. Every school-boy does know that the birthday of the former is February 22, but not one Democrat in ten can tell off hand that Jefferson's birthday is April 13; and yet Washington was not a Democrat.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

In Classic Days.
 Dido—Hark! What was that?
 Aeneas—Thunder—by Jove!

A Wormy Chestnut, Sir, He Said.
 "What place is it," asked the Sabbath-school teacher, "where the worm died?"
 "Oh, that's a chestnut," answered the bad boy in the back row.

Speechless Agony.
 Watts—I nearly died last week. Had inflammation of the throat.
 Fotts—You didn't suffer half as much as I did with my cold. You were able to complain, but I was so hoarse I could not utter a word.

Crawling Out of It.
 Teacher—Tommy, you surely know better than to state that the deer belongs to the carnivorous animals.
 Tommy—He does if they can catch him, ma'am.

The Old Bean.
 He admits with sorrow the bitter truth,
 And wears a chastened and saddened air;
 He knows he's no longer a gilded youth—
 The silver is showing all through his hair.

Ni Admirari.
 Chollie—Two pieces of manna is only to be attained by the fellow who admires absolutely nothing.
 Miss Laura—But you oughtn't to be so vain, Mr. Sotheby.

Unconcerned Trifles.
 "In for a penny, in for a pound," said the newsboy who was fighting for a cent.

Ten thousand cowboys have expressed a desire to spend the summer in Rome, the Tennessee wild-catters are ready to make the fur fly, Montana's miners wish to leave Butte and blizzard for beautiful Italian scenes, but Col. Henri Waterson's 100,000 unarmed Kentuckians never said a word.

QUARTER OF A CENTURY OLD

Celebration of the Silver Anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Decatur, Ill., the Scene of Its Birth, Gaily Decorated for the Occasion—Opening Exercises Last Night—History of the Organization.

GRAND ARMY CELEBRATION.

Exercises at the Birthplace of the Society Commemorating Its Silver Anniversary.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DECATUR, Ill., April 6.—The historic city of Decatur, where on April 6, 1866, the Grand Army of the Republic had its birth, is painted in all colors of the national emblem, and is also decorated with the portraits of Washington, Sherman, Grant, Logan, Sheridan and other generals in honor of the celebration of the silver anniversary of the organization of the Grand Army, whose founder was Dr. Benjamin F. Stephenson, of the Fourth Illinois Regiment, who died in 1871. The charter members were M. F. Kanan, G. R. Steele, Isaac N. Coltrin, J. B. Bishop, C. R. Robison, and Dr. B. F. Sibbey, now living, and six others who have passed away. They were J. W. Kouth, John H. Hale, Aquilla Toland, Joseph Prior, Isaac C. Pugh and George H. Dunning. The building in which the first post met is still standing. It is elaborately decorated, and the great procession on Wednesday will pass it, and every division will salute it, soldier fashion.

The successor of old Post 1 is Dunham Post, 141. This post conducted the silver anniversary exercises at the Grand Opera-house to-night. The hall was crowded. The programme included the song "America," the reading of general orders, No. 18, which address of Commander-in-chief Charles F. Johnson, by Rev. A. J. King, prayer, by Dr. E. W. Moore, followed, and was succeeded by a recitation by Miss Annie J. Jones, of Iowa; George T. Steele then read the history of the old post, and Norman Pringle followed with a history of Dunham Post, 141. David S. Shellenbarger then presented Dunham Post with two volumes of personal sketches. Gen. George A. Martin, of Massachusetts, delivered an effective address. "The Grand Army," he said, "is a great organization, and it is our duty to perpetuate its memory." Miss Annie J. Jones gave a recitation, and the programme closed with addresses by Commander-in-chief Charles F. Johnson, by Rev. A. J. King, and by Dr. E. W. Moore.

It was reported that Dunham Post's contribution to the national memorial hall to be erected at Decatur was \$1,500. Other contributions will follow. The national council of administration and department council will meet to-morrow. The State's Woman's Relief Corps will hold a reception, the program of which was announced on Wednesday, and the department business meetings, with the sessions of the woman's Relief Corps, will be held Thursday and Friday.

Other Celebrations.
 Special to the Indianapolis Journal.
 FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 6.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization of the G. A. R. was fittingly celebrated here this evening at the Masonic Temple. There was a great gathering of veterans and their families. Col. C. A. Zollinger was the president of the meeting. The principal address was delivered by the Hon. James B. White.

REUSVILLE, April 6.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Grand Army of the Republic was duly celebrated in this city to-night. The programme was a varied one, some of the special features being reminiscences and history of the organization, and life of Joel Wolfe Post